REW. YORK DALLY TRIBURE, WICHNESDAY, MAY 27, 1857.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

## RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

DEATH OF THE HON. JAMES BELL. CONCORD, N. H., May 26, 1857. The Hon. James Bell, United States Senator from this State, died at his residence at Laconia this morning.

DEATH OF SENATOR BUTLER OF S. C. AUGUSTA, Tuesday, May 26, 1857. Senator Butler of South Carolina died last night, at 6 o'clock, of dropsy.

#### KANSAS NEWS.

St. Louis, Thursday, May 26, 1857. Kansas advices to May 21, say that Secretary Stanton has issued a proclamation for the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention on the third Monday in June. Returns from nineteen out of twenty-six counties were in, giving 9,251 legal voters. It was said that many of the Republicans were going over to the Free-State National Democracy; also, that an attempt was making by Northern Democrats to send Free-State men of that party to the Conven-

The Hon. Ely Moore, formerly of New-York, has been solicited to run for Congress.

## ACCIDENT ON THE PA. RAILROAD.

HARRISHURG, Tuesday, May 26, 1857. An axie of the fourth car of the train from Philadelphia was broken this morning about a mile west of this city. The car upset, and was dragged a short distance. Holmes Norton, of Trenton, N. J., was seri-ously injured, and ten or twelve others were considerably cut and bruised. The wounded were brought to this city. Col. Benton was among the passengers, and was somewhat hurt, but he proceeded on his journey. The Pittsburgh train was detained for two hours by the accident.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, May 26, 1857. The report of the Committee on Bills and Overture calling for the views of the Assembly in regard to Slavery, caused a sharp debate yesterday, and was made the special order for this afternoon. This morning, communications were read from the consociation of Rhode Island, and the Associations of New-Hampshire and Wisconsin, taking strong Anti-Slavery ground.

EMANCIPATION OF DRED SCOTT AND HIS

St. Louis, Tuesday, May 26, 1857. Dred Scott, with his wife and two daughters, were emancipated to-day by Taylor Blow, esq. They had all been conveyed to him by Mr. Chaffee of Massachusetts for that purpose, v

RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., Tuesday, May 26, 1857. The General Assembly met at Newport this morn ing, and Gov. Dyer and the other officers were sworn in. There being no choice of Lieutenant-Governor, Thos. G. Turner was elected to that office in Grand Commit-Sullivan Ballou, esq., was elected Speaker of the House.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Tuesday, May 26, 1857.
The contracts for the work on the Washington aqueduct were awarded this morning to the lowest bidders as follows:
The graduation on sections 14 and 15 to Meyers, Jones and Pratt, for \$8,500. The next lowest bidders are Henry Cody.

Jones and Pratt, for \$5,000.

was Henry Cady.

The conduit sections 3 to 13, inclusive, to Henry Cady, for \$229,252, and sections 14 and 15 to Carman, Dobbin & Co., for \$63,333.

The requiring reservoir to Paniel Stone, for \$62,100.

The distributing reservoir to Reilly and Cochran,

for \$60,830.

Bridge number 3 to McDonald and Piper, for \$12,062.

The cast iron pipes, branches and bends, to C. B.

Clusky & Co., for \$-2,443.

The cut stone work to Myers, Jones and Pratt, for

16,386.

The fornishing of bricks to Win. Douglass, at \$8 per thousand, for 25,000, to be delivered in boats.

For sand, to G. W. Jackson and R. T. Jackson, at

For sand, to G. W. Jackson and C. Gents a buside.

Capt. Meigs says that these contracts give the greatest amount of work for the least money.

The Postmaster-General to-day concluded a contract with the Southern Steamship Company for the trans portation of the mails twice a month between New Orleans and Apalachicola, embracing all the Gul ports on the Florida coast, at \$70,000 per annum.

ports on the Florida coast, at \$70,000 per annum.

Peter Della Terre, esq., has been appointed DistrictAttorney for the Northern Judicial District of California, vice Blanding, removed.

The New-Orleans mails of Wednesday last have
been received. The New-Orleans papers contain nothincomparate.

ing important.

San Antonio and Gonzales papers say that unless
they have rain shortly the crops there will be a perfect
failure.

NEW-ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID COMPANY. Bostos, Tuesday, May 26, 1857,
The New-England Emigrant Aid Company hel

their annual meeting this afternoon.

The report of the Directors exhibits favorable results in consequence of the great rise of land in Kansas. Notwithstanding the losses of last year by the destruction of the Free-State Hotel in Lawrence, the destruction of the Free-State Hotel in Lawrence, the investment will probably be returned to the stock-holders with perhaps a considerable advance. The prospects of the triumph of Free-State principles in Kansas are considered flattering. The payment of damages for the destruction of the Free-State Hotel is to be pressed on Congress, and ultimate success is considered certain.

General Pomeroy delivered an address, giving his experience in Kansas, with the particulars of the purchase of Atchison by the Free-State men.

Amos A. Lawrence, esq., resigned the office of Treasurer. The old Board of officers were generally redected.

clected.

The receipts of the Society last year were \$42,000—
of which \$37,000 was by subscription, and \$5,000 by

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES AT BOSTON.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 26, 1857.

The Anniversary meetings were largely attended today, and the reports of the various Secretaries show a
progressive state of educational and religious interest
throughout the country. The American Education
Society was eloquently addressed by the Rev. Henry
Ward Beecher. The Rev. H. Clapp of Providence and
the Rev. Samuel Harris of Bangor addressed the
American and Foreign Christian Union Society in Tremont Temple, which was crowded. The American
Tract Society elected President Hopkins of Williams
Colleges one of the Executive Committee, which is

Tract Society elected President Hopkins of Williams Colleges one of the Executive Committee, which is looked upon as a request to the New-York or Parent Society to appoint him on their Publishing Committee, in place of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams.

The Levee of the Young Men's Christian Association in Music Hall this evening was very crowded. Henry Ward Beecher and other eloquent divines were among the speakers. The exercises were varied by good music and a bountiful collation.

## FIRE AT NEWBURY, CANADA. DETROIT, Tuesday, May 26, 1857. The station and tank houses, with two freight car and a large amount of wood, at Newbury, belonging to the Great Western Canada Railway, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss not ascertained.

BANDS CEDED IN MINNESOTA. The Legislature of Minnesota Territory have disposed of the lands granted by Congress to the Minnesota and Pacific Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota, and the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroads.

## FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Phobe King, the mother of Robert M. and Samuel W. King, of this city was killed this morning by falling from a window. Mrs. King was pushing open a French window, when she lost her balance and fell out, breaking her neck.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. Boston, Tuesday, May 26, 1857.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. Gov. Gardner to-day vetoed the Housack Tunnel

The House this afternoon passed the Hoosick Tunnel bill, over the Governor's veto. The present indications are that the Senate will do the same.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS. RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.
Louisville, Tuesday, May 26, 1857.
Two cars of an excursion train from Memphis to
Charleston got off the track on Saturday, when one
man was killed and a number of others wounded.
Another accident occurred on Monday, near Augusta, Ga., when Mr. Wardel, of Memphis, was fatally
injured.

QUARANTINE REMOVAL-A REPLY.

## In the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

SIR: In your issue of this morning, you insert my article on the Quarantine, and make thereon some comments, to which you call my attention-first, by asking me if I do not feel ashamed of my remarks, and expressing yourself so charitably as to believe that I

You say, "Just look at the facts;" and then you state a series of propositions, which seem to me to be decidedly factious, but not well ascertained facts. Though I know too well the immutability of your con-Though I know too well the immutability of your conceptions on any subject, to attempt, for one moment, to persuade you out of any position, unless I can do so without your knowing my aim, I would like, for the satisfaction of your readers, to answer in your columns the questions you have asked me in their hearing.

You state the proportion between the households at

You state the proportion between the households at Castleton and at Seguine's Point as two thousand to Castleton and at Segmine's Point as two thousand to forty. While there may be two thousand households at and about Castleton which would be in danger of infection, if there were a yellow-fever station there, there are many times forty such within reach of Segmine's Point Hospital. State the proportion fairly, if at all. But this is not in any degree a pertinent matter. It is, I believe, well established that yellow fever travels toward the north, and only in that direction. tion. If this is true, then Castleton would be in no danger from vessels located to the north-east of her; while •ur Southside District, Castleton, and indeed the whole of Staten Island, except a small part toward Perth Amboy, will be in range of infection from the vessels located within those "four buoys" which we

vessels located within those "four buoys" which we hear from so frequently.

It is true that Staten Island has asked for the removal of the Guarantee, her the moval of the Guarantee of the frying-pan to the fire.

Your expectations with regard to Sandy Hock are very flattering, but I have been too long a reader of THE TRIBUNK to place the least reliance on expectations. What I get I am thankful for, but I depend

tions. What I get I am thankful for, but I depend mainly on matters fairly in hand.

As you have not been able to indicate a better location than Seguine's Point, I would ask your consideration for Coney Island, or for anchored hulks off Sandy Hook, and entirely away from the inhabited world.

I deprecate with you the burning of the State's

world.

I deprecate with you the burning of the State's buildings, and I believe that it was done by other than buildings, and I believe that if was done by other than Seguine's Point men; but admit that they did the burning themselves, is that a reason why we, who are in no way concerned in the act, are to suffer? It reminds me of threatening the City of Boston because a gang of villains known as the "Tea Party" spilled other men's tea into the water.

Now, my dear friend, let me call your particular attention to the forter which, you must already known.

Now, my dear friend, let me can your particular activation to the fact—which you must already know—that your two thousand families came to Castleton knowing that the Quarantine was there, and fully believing that it was to remain there; while we on the south side located here, when we were and always hoped to be free from such a pest. It was optional with the former whether they came into such a vicinwith the former whether they came into such a vicinage, and they have free-papers to leave as soon as they
choose. We have the vicinage thrust upon us, and
have no choice if the fever comes here but to lose our
creps, etc., and cut and run. They got into the trap
knowing what they did; we had it sprung upon us in
our sleep. Can you see any difference between the
two cases?

yo cases ? Your caution against getting frightened is very kind. I was never afraid of being drowned on land, and have always told young swimmers that they could not sink if they didn't get frightened—they never believed me. Truly yours. A STAATEN ISLANDER. Southside, May 25, 1857.

Not to prolong controversy needlessly, we will simply say, with reference to the above, that it is not true, so far as we know, that Yellow Fever is only propagated northwardly, and we cite the Fever on Long Island last year in proof that the infection proceeds in whatever direction the prevailing winds may bear it, provided it finds its proper aliment of filth, stench and putridity to feed upon. In their absence, we do not believe it can be propagated or diffused at all, nor that one case of Yellow Fever will ever be generated on the 'South side' of Staten Island in a cleanly and decent dwelling. Wedeny, too, that all the residents and property-holders of Castleton became such since the Quarantine was located there; though the circumstance seems to us of minor importance. The end of Government "the greatest good of the greatest number"consequently, it should seek to confine all movable hazards or perils to the smallest practicable number, whether they are or are not the same individuals who braved that risk last year. It may be possible to locate the Quarantine permanently on some shoal or islet in the Harbor, but that, manifestly, was not feasible with regard to the temporary location for the present Summer. And now, if the avarice and deg-in-the-manger selfishness of the Jerseymen with respect to Sandy Hook shall receive a new impulse and excuse from the panic and arson on Seguine's Point, it may be longer than we had hoped and wished ere the Quarantine can be located where it manifestly should be; and they who countenanced the threats of violence and riot at the Richmond County Meeting will be morally responsible for the consequences.

## OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.

We learn that the leading railroad men of New England, New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and of the States lying to the west of them, are sending petitions to the President praying that the Overland Mail to California shall be carried by a route commencing on the Mississippi River, at a point which is not only central to the nation but is easily reached by fravelers over their roads. The railroad men fear that the speculators may succeed in causing the Overland Mail route to be located so as to make it not only uscless to them but absolutely injurious. Many think the Mail should start from Rock Island, go across lows, up the Plains along the Platte River, through the South Pass, and by Salt Lake to California; but all believe that it should not start from a point south of St. Louis, as that city lies considerably south of the central line of the population and business of the United

Onio.-Extract from a business letter to THE TRIBUNE, dated, Belfast, Highland County, Ohio.

"The weather here is quite cold and backward. We have just had a two days rain, but to-day is close We have just had a two days rain, but to-day is clear and pleasant. The prospect here now is of an abun-dant crop of fruit of all kinds. Farmers are in the "threes" of corn planting. Wheat will be at least an average crop—I am inclined to think more, as there is at least one fourth more now growing than usual."

TEXAS.—The following nominations have been made

LOUISIANA .- A Democratic State Convention was held at Baton Rouge on the 18th inst., which put in nomination the following candidates for State officers: For Treasurer . . . Col. R. A. Hunter of Rapides.
For Anditor . . E. Robertson of Iberville.
Sup't of Education . W. J. Hamilton of Natchez.

FROM THE ALTAR TO THE TONR.—At Cleveland, Mississippi, on the evening of the 6th iest., Mr. W. D. McKree, Principal of Georgetown Academy, in that State, was married to Miss Mary Roberts, and at midnight, during the rejoicing of the bridal party present he fell dead in their midst.

"God save the Queen," for we fear the Canadians went. The Common Council of Hamilton have refused to appropriate one cent for the celebration of her Majesty's birth-day.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN

## EXHIBITION

[SECOND NOTICE.] It has long been conceded that the American school of portraiture is equal, if not superior, to any other. That we are behind in figure composition is owing, in a great measure, to the fact that there is little demand for works of that kind, while the money which should serve in the development of native talent is absorbed abroad. For instance, a large sum of money is to be spent in the Federal capital; but instead of employing it in calling out and cultivating the talent of our own painters, M. Horace Vernet is solicited to come here and paint something for that sum. The error of this proceeding would not be so unfortunate were this distinguished artist yet in the prime of his vigor; but he is now in its decline, and assuredly we shall get nothing from his pencil that will reflect honor either upon him or us. The same money appropriated to native talent, if it did not produce great works, would at least have assisted to preserve our national individnality.

Again, the money expended for foreign engravings is so much directed against the development of fresh talent; and when we consider that this is mainly the business of skillful tradesmer, who resort to every contrivance, such as gas-lights, opera-glasses, reflectors, proofs, proof before letter, artists' proofs, and a variety of other tricks which are successfully planned to take in the innocent buyer or subscriber, it is quite time that the latter were made aware of how much better it would be to give the money they thus pay for engraving in which the artist is not benefitted, but the publisher, to the artist for some new creation of his mind, which would really be an addition to the art, treasures of our country. We make this statement to show that nothing is done for art by the publisher's system of engraving, because a first-class en graving rarely pays for itself. In order to pay, it must either be slighted in the execution or have some meretricious element forced into it for effect, so that whatever benefit might be supposed to result from the improvement of a correct taste is thus thwarted; and again, no matter how good the work in its reproduction, there is no addition to the already-existing mass of ideas, and a growing taste is appeased, which, were it not thus satisfied, would continually demand really new creations.

But our school of landscape, whatever may be the comparative position of the departments already referred to, certainly takes foremost rank; and we shall new proceed to notice the works of this sort in the present exhibition. We must first, however, say a word of a feature which this school is assuming, namely, a disposition to finish, with microscopic minuteness and accuracy, objects which have an individuality in nature, but whose botanical or geological character has nothing in common with the sentiment of a scene reproduced as a work of art. To draw with the utmost accuracy, any simple form in nature, as a stone, weed or grass, requires only sharp perceptive faculties; and the predominance of such qualities in a work of art is always at the expense of a sentiment and feeling which should appear as its most charming and endearing element. Mere sensation is the lowest form of intellectuality; and, although the imagination demands, through the eye, a clearly-defined suggestion, it also forbids that that sense shall in any degree usurp its right to immeasurable and inexplicable enjoyment. For instance, the exquisite feeling that formerly pervaded the works of Mr. Cole man and gave them their character, is now dissipated by an effort to compete in useless imitation with artists whose talent finds its limit in the ability to accomplish

Even the venerable President, Mr. Durand, is not unsmitten, but at this late day, when his matured mind should assert its accumulated power, is forced by a superficial fashionable admiration into a careful rend ering of mullen stems and chickweed. With this exception, Mr. Durand shows no decline of power, although his pictures this year do not seem so full of that pasto ral sentiment which he has made peculiarly his own However, in No. 132, "Esopus Creek," he is truly himself. The mellow distance, the stately trees, the peaceful stream, bathed in the morning-light of Summer, show the harmony of his nature with these lovely scenes. We wish for our own enjoyment that he would only paint such pictures.

Mr. Church exhibits three pictures. The principal one, No. 23, "The Andes of Equador," in some respects is the best he has yet executed. Its fault is the ntroduction of the sun. This is simply an error of judgment, since that great luminary cannot be represented in painting-a fact, let us add, the artist was perfectly aware of. In all other respects it is a noble work, glowing in color, and literally crowded with forms as varied and infinite as Nature itself. No. 522, 'View on the Madalena River," is cold, black and opaque. No. 143, "Autumn," is strained and overme; so much so, indeed, that the sentiment which autumnal color breathes is quite frittered away.

No. 281, by Mr. Mignet, also an Autumnal study, although very much like Mr. Church in execution, as picture is more pleasingly successful. No. 484, "The Foray," set down in the catalogue to Mr. Miguot and Mr. Ehninger, is a picture of a great deal of interest. It is difficult to tell which is the more successful, the landscape or the figures; and it is faulty in this respect that it is neither a landscape with figures, nor figure composition with landscape; or it is both. The same difficulty occurs with Nos. 126, "Recreation," and 249, "Road to the Mill," by Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Kensett's pictures have the same pleasant, bland tone that usually characterizes them. No. 458, 'Coast Scene." is full of observation, and recalls most vividly the exhilarating sea atmosphere at Newport. His most agreeable picture, however, is No. 482without estentation, sober, simple and soothing.

No. 79, "Mount Jefferson, White Mountains," b Mr. Cropsey. This time, however, the mountains are not white, but of every other color, from violet to red. Some passages of this picture are very well Warwick Castle," has the same effect; it is flat and sharp, without meaning. Some of Mr. Cropsey's smaller pictures are far more agreeable.

Mr. Casilear holds the popular admiration. He seems to have hit a warmth of color and indistinctness of form which charm everybody. No. 155 is admirable both in its execution and effect.

Mr. Heine exhibits six pictures. Nos. 6 and 7 are the property of Bayard Taylor. They are well-painted and interesting pictures, showing great improvement. Indeed, none of our landscape painters has achieved a better progress than Mr. Heine.

No. 165 ("Conway Meadows," by Mr. Champne is an exceedingly agreeable picture, quiet and unob trusive in its treatment, but full of sentiment.

One of the most pleasant landscapes in the Exhibi-tion is No. 85—"Close of Day on Mount Desert." The light and shade and pervading warmth, with the simplicity of the scene, combine in making a picture that is truly delightful. It is by Wm. Hart, who has several others with the same characteristics.

No. 65 ("Summer Afternoon," by James M. Hart), although full of good painting and a fine picture, is so wanting in unity as to prevent it from taking the very

Nos. 71 and 212, by Mr. Hubbard, are filled with his

usual delicacy and tenderness. Nos. 166 and 172, by Mr. Stillman, evince some severe drawing. They are, however, wanting in atmosphere, and are cold and opaque in color, with no feeling to redeem them from lifeless theory.

Mr. Shattuck's best pictures are his smallest ones. They are individual in drawing and very sweet in color-qualities which he seems to lose in proportion as he enlarges his work. In No. 58, " Lowland Pas ture," this is particularly striking. The foreground is full of detail, very dexterously penciled, but it has a glue or some mucilegineus compounds, while the disdistance is manuered in form, untrue in color, and eacircly deficient in serial perspective.

Mr. Colman is falling into something of the same

qualities. Nos. 516 and 546 are quite beautiful, but

very mannered.
Nos. 427, "On the Saguenay," and 476, "The Seven Falls, Canada," by Mr. Gignoux, have his usual qualities of careful execution, but are not in advance of his previous works.

No. 153, a sketch by Mr. James, is the only work he has in the collection. He should have had some thing more important, for his pictures have always the essential feeling of an artistic mind, and in this respec are individual, and would break agreeably into the dry detail which forms so great a feature in the present Exhibition.

No. 523, by Mr. Nichola, is the largest work we remember of his, and shows a marked improvement. The sky is finely conceived, and is painted with considerable power. There is an idea of fine feeling in his pictures which will always make them attractive. No. 440, by Mr. Cranch, is also pervaded by fine sentiment. Mr. Talbot exhibits but one picture, which is very good, but not quite equal to some of his former works. No. 265, by Mr. Brown, is full of his usual characteristics. The pictures of J. H. and J. W. Hill are remarkably faithful drawings and literal imitations of natural objects, but they are cold and crude. The

studies by Mr. Perkins have the same character. In the department of animals and game, Mr. Haystill carries off the laurel, though followed hard by Mr. Tait. However, we strongly suspect they both paint dead game. The most imposing animal picture of the collection is No. 258, a bull, by Mr. Verboechoven. It is well drawn and painted to the life.

Of sculpture, the best production is No. 382, by Müller, electrotyped in silver. The action of the figures is spirited and natural. The bust of a lady by Mozier is very bad. No. 386, by Ellis, is very car fully executed. No. 330 is also very creditable.

-In our former potice we omitted to state that Covering the Retreat," No. 360, is the work of Mr. Carter.

#### MARINE AFFAIRS.

### THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The annual regatta of this Club, which will take place on Thursday, the 4th of June, is expected to be the finest in the history of yachting in this country. Since last year the number of yachts and members have largely increased, until now the Club numbers 45 yachts and 450 members. In the 14 years which have elapsed since its organization, the New-York Yacht b have done much towards placing American ships and American ship-builders in the foremost rank. Their models, and the carefully noted results of each new experiment, have been turned to good account by the builders of crack pilot-boats and clipper ships When the yacht America beat the entire British squadron, she compelled English ship-builders to ad-mit that their theories were all wrong, and set them to copying after American designs. The Niagara, the Adrastic, and the Vanderbilt, all yacht models, will doubtless win yet brighter laurels for American marine architectus. Since the founding of this Club ships have been burn here of a size and model hardly dreamed of 20 years ago. The splendid success which has attended these innovations, is due in no small degree to the New-York Yacht Club. The principles upon which these vessels are built were, for the most part, first tried and proved in these yachts; so that from a single association for wholesome recreation and good fellowship, it has become an institution, the importance of which is only just beginning to be appreciated. It is in view of these facts that we regard the annual contests of this Club as of more than passing

We append a list of the yachts in the squadron, Many of them are well-known racers, others make their first appearance this season, and have yet to earn their reputation.

7	FIRST CLASS.		Area of		No.
Name.	Owners.	Part		tinge.	
partie.				10000	
Schr. Maria }	E. A. Stevense	New York	7,029	217	54
Schr. Favorita.	A. C. Kingsland	New-York	****	135	35
	W. Edgar,				
	D. M. Edgar	New-York	32200	102	26
	N. Edgar,   R. W. Edgar,				
Schr. Haze	R W. Edgar, J	New-York	1.475	27	22
Schr. Sylvie	1 Stubbing	New-York		105	24
Sloop Gertrude.	Lighted Southern	New York		90	23
Skoop Julia	At M atoriors	Now York	.3.307	3.3	21
Stoob Storm	D Dalman	Stonington		30	2
Selir Juliet	N. B. Palmer.	Distr.		240	
Sl'p Madgie	F. Loper	Name Vanh	337.70	190	**
Sl'p Wanderer J	D. Johnson.	THE PART OF	1075		0.00
Sip Victorie I			****	**	3.7
	SECONE	CLASS.			
Sloop Una L	. M Ratherford	New York	10.000	-68	23
Sloop Irene J	D. Johnson	New York	3,078	58	1
Sebr. America. I	) C. Kingsland.	New-York	3,033	45	20
S. be Sen Deift	S Holbrook	fareer port.	2.827	64	1.0
Schr. Mystery	1 F Develie A				
C. In Mouton	C A Stateur	New York	2.557	47	13
Sem mynery	J. T. Stagg.	Service Service		.90	1,410
Schr. Starlight.	P D Hawking	Pr loff L	12 177	34	19
Sleep Minnie	L 14 Thomas	Now Veel		21	10
Sehr. Sylph	That her	Name Vacet		75	21
Behr. Sylph	r, w. Instruct.	Dil Lalah			
Schr. lauthe (	J. Cadwallader.	I mane thus		2.00	
Schr. Spray A	. B Thomas	" MON POLK	1.000	**	4.0
Sch. Gimerack.C	has. Baker, 3f	New-Tork.	.1,886	3.0	9.8
Sloop Lennie	ohn B. Young.	NOTWICE		25	15
Sleep Unding 1	W. Jerome	New York	1898	44	
Schr. Volante, C	3. G. Hammond	Bostun	****	**	9.0
SleepAntsiope.J	N.A.Griswold	-New-York	10000	2.5	- 7
Selv Edith I	L. B. Forbes	Boston	****	40	0.00
		CL458.			
Sloop Escort., 1			2222	5.00	76.51
Sloop Fanny h	ti White	New York	2 157	35	12
Sloop Mystic I	4 Daybon	Henoklyn.	1.971	33	11
Sloop Bianca C	M-Alester in	Philadelph	1 2953	17	- 6
Shoop Disnos.	a Co. M. Harts	Greenmost	1.065	33.2	1/3
Sloop Wavelet I	> 14 Thomas	Now York	1 844	30	10
Sloop Ray I	L II. I homas	Maria Ion.	1 9000	27	9
Sloop Richm'd C	. H. Malfory	Brystie	T 990	18	- 6
Sloop Edgat I	1. A. Denison	. Dew Tox.	- 1.05tr	17	
Selfer Indicate to the same of	T Cromweii.	NEW-TORK.			5
Sent Norths	A. W. H. Major	NEW YORK	1,710	25	5
Sloop Many 1	Y M Kingsland	Now York.	. 1.066	15	3

Sloop Mary. W.M. Kingsland. New York. 1,996
Schr. Hornet., W. H. Bashford. Yonkers. 1,523
Sloop Alpha. R. R. Morris. New York. 1,512
Sloop Lucky. C. F. Morton. New York. 1,525
Sloop Educ. H. R. LeBoy. New York. 1,295
Sloop Educ. H. R. LeBoy. New York. The famous Maria has been refitted, and altered from a sloop to a schooner. It is doubtful if she will

be finished in time to engage in the contest. The Widgeon, belonging to the Commodore, ha been altered from a sloop to a schooner, under which

rig it is believed that she will prove a fast sailer. The Juliet and Wanderer are both new boats, and are expected to give a good account of themselves.

Mr. Rutherford's sloop Una has been purchased by W. B. Duncan, and R. F. Loper's schooner America is now the property of D. C. Kingsland, Mr. Loper having built the first-class sloop Madgie for his own use. The Favorita, owned by Mr. A. C. Kingsand, is a recent addition to the squadron, and the Undine has passed from the ownership of H. C. Babcock to L. W. Jerome.

Capt. Robinson's new sloop Victoria is highly ex

olled, but we have not yet seen her. Her friends as sert that she will take the lead in the regatta. The sleops Minnie and Antelope, and sch

Volante and Sylph, are new, and as yet untried. The Antelope, which was built by John Collier, is not yet From what we hear, she is literally a skim mer. Her keel is 60 feet long, length on deck 66 feet beam 25 feet, hold 4 feet, and draft of water 18 inches Her boom is 66 feet long, and must only 50 feet high. As a fresh-water craft, she may soud along beare a light breeze; but if she goes outside to Newpor., we think she will be pretty handsomely tossed.

The schooner Edith, belonging to R. B. Somes of Beston, is an iron vessel of considerable pretensons. The fast-sailing schooner Rebecca has been pur based by Mr. James Gordon Bennett for his sen. do not find his same among the members of the Club and therefore infer that the yacht no longer belongs to

In the third class there is only one new vessel, the Escott. E. K. Collins, jr., is building a fine sloop-yacht of the second class, but it will not be finished in me for this season. The time for entering yachts for the regatta extends

to forty-eight hours previous to the sailing day. The following vessels have been entered thus far:
Wiogeon, Hazs, Favorita, Jalia and Sylvia, of the first class: Una Irene, Roweau and Sea Drift, of the

second; and Richmond, of the third. The Regarda Committee, Messrs, Chas. H. Haswell, J. H. Warswright and Robt. O. Colt, have issued the

following regulations:

The Annual Regatta of the New York Vacht Club willcome off on Thursday morning, the 4th of June, at 11 O'clock, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements appointed therefore the Committee of Arrangements appointed therefore. There will be a prize valued at \$250 for each class of yealth. The classes will be allowed time for sails as follows: The first class, I second per square foot. The second class, I

seconds per square foot. The third class, 14 seconds per square foot. This allowance shall be based upon the mainsail and jib of sloops, and the mainsail, foresail and jib of schooners, and upon any other duly measured sails actually set at any time during a race. As between sloops and schooners, this allow ance shall be based upon 9-10ths of the area of the schooner's sails

ance shall be based upon 9-10ths of the arts of the schooler's sails.

The courses marked out for the sailing are as follows:
A flag boat will be moored, how and stern abreaut of the Club-House, at Heboken; on the east side of which the yachts will at cher, bead to wind, in the following order of position, commencing from the stake boat with the yachts of the least areas of sails. The third class abreaut of said stake boat, 19 yards apart, on a line due east; the second class, 90 yards apart, on a line parallel with the same, 200 yards to the morth, and the first class. 100 yards to the north of the latter. They may have their maintails, or foresails set; the Committee reserving the discretionary power, however, of ordering all sails to be lowered before starting or even; of ordering all sails to be lowered before starting or despring any other preparation for starting they may deem proper should the weather or circumstances render a change increasing.

hereessary.

The yachts will pass to the north and west of a flag beat statued off Staten Island, below the Quarantine ground; theme easterly to a flag beat stationed off Long Island, above Fort Hamilton passing it to the north and east; thence around the busy of the South west Spit, passing it from the north and east. Returning they will first pass the flar boat anchored off the Long Island short, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flag boat of the Staten Island shore, passing it to the south and west thence to the flag-boat aboves on the south House, Hoboken, passing it to the westward.

In going and returning, all the busys on the west bank are to

The large steamboat Eric has been chartered for the accommodation of the members of the Club and their families, who will be out in strong force, as the wide-spread rivalry of this year excites unusual interest in the contest.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.

The usual semi-monthly meeting of this body was held last evening at their rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor place, the President, RICHARD WARREN, esq., in the bair. The meeting was small, and about one-third

was composed of ladies.

The usual preliminary business having been gone through, the Secretary announced the subject for disussion as follows: "Can the Drama be made entirely worthy of the Christian's support?" The President said the discussion would be free to all, but the Union would not commit itself to anything that mem-

Union would not commit itself to anything that members might say.

Mr. Woonnan opened the discussion by stating that we might with the same propriety ask if the churches were worthy of Christian support. All human things were imperfect—the churches, the drama, and the sats and sciences—but they might be made better, and he believed the drama was entirely worthy of Christian support. Our best ministers are actors, and excellent ones. There are Beecher, Chapin and several others who are great actors and excellent preachers. Many things can be learned at the theater which cannot be learned at church; many go to the theater out of sheer necessity, and indeed the drama has become a fixed fact since the time of Shakespeare. who, finding

Many things can be learned at the theater which cannot be learned at church; many go to the theater out of sheer necessity, and indeed the drama has become a fixed fact since the time of Shakespeare, who, finding the drama in a bad state, set to work to regenerate it, and transform the language of plays so that they should be fit for representation. The speaker then referred to the appearance of one whom he called one of our best clergymen, and in doing so paid a high compliment to the moral courage of Dr. Bellows in coming forward in behalf of the oppressed. He took the same ground as Christ did whea he came into the world, by setting an example to others to speak in behalf of those who had hitherto been assailed by all religions. He concluded by quoting some lines from Hallett in behalf of the stage.

Mr. Leach also paid a tribute to the Rev. Dr. Bellows for the noble stand he had taken. There were many clergymen who held the same opinions, but who had not the courage to speak them out. He did not blame these clergymen, for they had families to support and did not wish to speak unpalatable truths to those on whom they were dependent for bread. But the Union had no such plea, and should speak out. He believed that those who were more nearly allied to Christ would stand on the beant, and the basis of Christianity was love. Supposing the influences of the Theater were had, what was to be done with them? There they stand, and there they will stand as long as the Churches do. He considered there was less immorality surrounding the Theater than there is around a mercantile life, for it is almost impossible for a young man to become a good salesman without being a habitual liar. He had seen worse things in a church often than he had behind the scenes of a theater, and he considered the actor had a true Christian heat, for if one of them were poor and sent his petition into a theater in this city there is a manager who is so habitually vulgar that those who are respectable will not visit him. He reinted an anecdote o called out to his (the speaker's) brother white performing lago is a low theater in England, who called out, "Oh, you black-heatted villain, would'nt I like to tear your heart out!" This showed that even people of a lower grade detested what was wrong. He therefore considered that the theater would do as much good as heached.

churches.

Mr. Dunn took the negative side of the question. Mr. Duss took the negative side of the question. He had never witnessed a theatrical representation, but he knew what a thief was without seeing him. It was true all things were imperfect, but the question was not whether a thing was imperfect, but whether it was demoralizing or not. He considered that no Christian should support the theater, for it certainly originated with a gentleman who was not to be named to ears police. He honestly believed, however, that many churches were more demoralizing than theaters, for those who did not speak out to the wrong-doer were not proper churches. The theater origina-ted in the drunken revelries of Bacchus, and therefore ted in the drunken revelries of Bacchus, and therefore was bad. From authority, he would, show that the theater was countenanced by the Episcopal and Roman churches, and James the First, that pious king, allowed revelries of this kind on the Sabbath. Of the two churches who countenanced these things, the Episcopal was the worst. He believed she would soon go over to Rome: but all the other branches of the Church of Christ were apposed to theatrical representations. He characterized James I. as a prince of lies, Charles H. and all other heads of the English Church as great rascals, and then went on to say that the nature of the employment itself was a lie, and the actors hypacrites. Mr. Newman believed the drama could be made

Mr. Newman believed the drama could be made worthy of Christian support. The prejudices against it had been generally well founded, and the principal arguments against it were that the worst men of the community were connected with it, and that per sether was nothing good connected with it. For ages there was nothing good connected with it. For ages the Christian Church was one of the most God-defying and man-destroying institutions on earth, and if the same argument were applied to theaters, so doubt they would be considered unworthy of Christian support. He considered the same reasons as were urged against the drama might be urged with equal propricty against the drama might be urged with equal propricty squints the church and institutions of government, for both had at times done grievous wrong. Mr. Newman continued in support of the drama during the teen minutes allowed, taking the ground that God made an actor as much as He made a painter or a poet. He concluded that this was a natural gift, and should be encouraged as much as any other branch of art. Mr. Cushisa differed from those who seemed to be

art.

Mr. Cushing differed from those who seemed to be the popular party. He considered that from the results which have followed the introduction of the drama, it could never be made worthy of Christian support. He was scriy to see the church compared with the theater; for the effect of the one had been, as a general thing, for good, while the effect of the other had been, as a general thing, for good, while the effect of the other had been, as a general thing, for good, while the effect of the other had been, as a general thing, for bad. An actor is but an automaton, and has to take parts written by others, whereas a man in mercantile life, if he choose to be honorable and upright, can certainly avoid those annoyances referred to by the speaker, Mr. Woodman. A great deal had been said about the courage of Dr. Bellows. Well, if he believed the opinions he put forth, he had courage, yet he thought the clergymen who had previously gone on the stage to denounce the dram shops had even still greater courage than Dr. Bellows. The speaker continued to speak against dramatic representations as injurious, and indeed the vulgar places were the only ones that paid. He concluded by asserting that attendance at the theater was nor profitable nor beneficial in general, and that it was impossible to bring anything out of such a mass of corruption that would elevate the public mind.

Mr. OLMSTEAD took the ground, in reply, that if the drama could do good it would be worthy of Christian support; and if as much money had been laid out on a theater as there had been on churches, it may do more good than any one church in the community. He instanced the number of clergymen who had gone to witness "Uncle Tom's Cubin," to show that if proper plays were performed they would no doubt do good.

Mr. Howe and Mr. Benton followed in the affirmation.

Mr. Howe and Mr. BEST os followed in the affirmative, after which the meeting adjourned.

## GENERAL EYNOD OF A. R. P. CHURCH.

The Synod occupied nearly the whole of yesterday with the discussion of the resolutions on the Basis of with the discussion of the resolutions on the Basis of Union. At a late hour in the afternoon a vote was taken and the resolutions were adopted by Yea 64, to Kays 38: 8 members declining to vote. It is understood that several members will personally protest against the acceptance of some of the sritely in the Basis. In the evening a deputation was received from the Associate Synod in assion at Poiladelphia, who presented a report of the action of that Synod with reference to the Basis, setting for the that

that document had been adopted with sight amond-

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE

The Governors of the Alms-House met yesterday afternoon at the Rotunda. Present, Govs. Guuther, Smith, Conover, Pinckney, Oliver, Moloney, Town-

send and Tiemane.

Number of inmates remaining in the Institutions for the week ending May 23:

Bellevine Homital Bellevue Hospital 582 Randall's Island Hospita Luratic Asylum 522 Randall's Island Hospita Luratic Asylum 522 Randall's Island Hospita Alms House 1,250 City Prisons.
Penitentiary 561 Colored Home.
Penitentiary Hospital 225 Colored Orphan Asylum.
Work House 550 Children at Nurse.
Smalipex Hospital 14

Total

Remaining..... Some discussion arose in the Board in reference to the large requisition of brandy and other liquors for Bellevue Hospital. It appears that the quantity asked for was 115 gallons for two weeks, or twice the quan-tity required last year.

Gov. Towssend said that he had been infermed

Gov. Townsend said that he had been infermed that brandy is now prescribed in cases of consumption and other cases, in which it was not formerly used. Also, in France, where brandy costs much less than here, the consumption is much greater.

He moved, however, to have the subject referred to the Medical Board to report, which was adopted.

Gov. Conover asked what price was paid for brandy, and was told that if cost \$3.50 per gallon.

Gov. PINCKERY remarked that it was a wonder there were not more deaths than there were.

were not more deaths than there were.

A resolution was adopted directing the Supply Clerk
to advertise the surplus labor of convicts on the

to advertise the surplus labor of convicts on the blands.

An invitation for some 400 of the Randall's Island children to attend an entertainment by Buckley's Minstrels this afternoon was accepted.

The Board then took a recess for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. Taylor. Five candidates were presented, but not being able to agree upon one of them, the Board adjourned.

AN UNGRATEFUL BEGGAR, -A woman who gave her name as Mary Jones, was yesterday arrested by Officer Demerest of the Fifteenth Ward, on suspicion of having stolen a silver plated casterstand, with cut-glass bottles, and a cut-glass tumbler, also a table cover, found in her possession. She stated in explanation, that the articles belonged to a Mrs. Richmend, residing on the Bloomingdale Road, who had sent her to pledge them. Officer Demerest perceiving the name of Martin engraved on the mustard spoon, discredited the woman's story, and caused her to be temporarily locked up. He then referred to the directory and ascertained that a Mr. Martin, doing business in Wall street, resided at No. 29 East Twelfth street, from which direction the woman appeared to have come when first seen by the policeman; and on making inquiry there learned that the accused had called there to beg cold victuals, and while the servant had gone to the kitchen to get some for her, the woman contrived to help herself to the above-named articles. She was, therefore, committed to answer for the offense.

LAKE SUPERIOR NEWS .- Files of The Ontonagon Miner of March 28, April 4 and 11, furnish the follow-

Miner of March 28, April 4 and 11, furnish the following summary of intelligence:

Richard Moyle, esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Ontonagon in place of D. Pittman.

One of the five revenue cutters which are to be placed upon the lakes will be stationed at Ontonagon.

On the harbor improvement there has been 600 feet of pier added to the western side during the Wiater, beside 20 feet on the inner end. This makes the total length of the west pier 1,175 feet, with the prospect that if would be extended 100 feet more before the opening of navigation. This will carry it into ten feet of water. The channel is now eight feet deep throughout, and it is expected that the Spring freshet will cut it still deeper. The eastern pier has been extended about 100 feet, making its total length more than 500 feet. They have passed the summit of the groat bar about 50 feet, and are within about 250 feet of the outer line of iceberg.

The past Winter has been peculiarly prolificin snow. Its depth upon the Range was scarcely less than five test and in to Amil II but very little jud passed off

The past Winter has been peculiarly prolific in snow. Its depth upon the Range was scarcely less than five teet, and up to April II but very little had passed off in shape of water, though its depth had been much reduced by the snu's cays. A fresh addition of a foot was made, however, early in April. The weather for six weeks up to the 4th of April is described as delightful. The mercury then tell below zero; the 6th, two degrees below at Ontonagon, and at the Norwich. Mine sixteen below on the 7th.

The Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company intend to make a reconnoissance of the country between Ontonagon and the State line, via Gogebic Lake, with a view to accertain its practizability for a connection with their proposed line of road to run up the Wisconsin River to the Eagle River Pineries, and thence to Bayfield.

A local organization has been formed to forward

to Bayfield.

A local organization has been formed to forward
this preject, called the "Northern Michigan and Wisconsin Railway Company." GEN. J. J. McKAY'S NEGROES .- One hundred and

GEN. J. J. McKAY'S NEGROES.—One hundred and five slaves arrived here on Thursday, in the steamer Magnolia, on their way for Liberia, by the way of Norfolk. They were emancipated under the last will and testament of Gen. J. J. McKay, for many years the Representative from this District in Congress. One only refuses to partake of her late master's bounty. She will not go, but profers remaining where she is, as she is. The negroes are all young and likely, except four, and would command from sixty to seventy-five thousand dollars, cash, to-day, in market. The emancipated slaves are traveling under the care of Captain James Robeson, who married a niece of General McKay's, and qualified as administrator with the will annexed. He leaves in the train this evening, and expects to deliver the slaves to the agent of the Colomization Society (to which they were bequeathed, for the purpose of going to Liberia) on the 23d or the 24th. They sail to the land of the statesty and civilization acquired by their sojoura her court of North Carolina carries out the will speed for the McKay's, and the state that the executors of femily slaves, it is proper to state that the executors of femily slaves, it is proper to state that the executors of femily slaves, it is proper to state that the executors of femily slaves, it is proper to state that the executors of femily slaves, it is proper to state that the executors of femily slaves, it is proper to state that the executors of femily slaves, it is proper to state that the executors of femily slaves, it is proper to state that the executors of femily slaves, it is proper to state that the executors of femily slaves, it is proper to state that the executors of femily slaves, it is proper to state that the executors of femily slaves, and the will not equity for the proper construction of the will, under the advice of H. L. He mas and J. G. Shepherd, esqs. Col. John G. McDh. gald represented the next of kin, and C. G. Wright, esq., the Colonization Society. The will was executed find the mother; and that in a doubtful case the t aw would lean in favor of human freedom. The Court docreed that those born since the execution of the vill, as well as those born before, were entitled to the ir freedom, unless the Court could discover from some subsequent act or writing, that the testator meant that the increase should not be emancipated; and as no subsequent will showing this intention could be produced, the Court decided the original slaves and their increase, which he acquired from his fixther a estate, were entitled to be emancipated, and that each one was entitled to money from the estate to carry her or him to Liberia.

[Washington (N. C.) Herat t of May 22.

THE ORIGINAL DRED SCOTT'S FIRST APPEARANCE AFTER THE DECISION.—The real origins at Dred, says The St. Louis Ledger, was the lion of the Court-House Saturday morning. About 10 '5' clock he made The St. Louis Ledger, was the hon of the ContiHouse Saturday morning. About 10 'o'clock he made
his appearance on the steps fronting 'ya Fourth street.
He was soon recognized and surrour ded by a score of
lawyers, all congratulating him on his enviable notoriety. Some said he was the most celebrated character of the present day—tha! he caused a greater stir
in the United States than Lafaveite himself, and advised him to go to Bost m, exhibit himself there, and
from thense to Loudor, but to be sure before he left
for England to get m introduction from Mrs. Stowe
to the Duchess of Sutherland, and that doubtless his
fortune would be made. Others advised him to join
the Black Reprolicans and stump it through the State
for Major Realins during the ensuing canvass, while,
some others advised him to join the church. "No,
massa," so'd Dred, "me not go to Boston, nor to Lagland: For to the stump neider; me stay in St. Louis
"with Massa Labaum." Dred is a small pleasantleoking negro, between 50 and 60 years of age (of
course), somewhat the worse of wear and tear.
He wore a mustache and imperial, and was dressed
it, a suit of seedy black.

A eleggyman named McClatchy committed suicide

A clergyman named McClatchy committed snicked by hanging himself in the Juli at London, C. W., on the 19th. He had been a clergyman for twenty-seven years, and was under arrest for forgery. The Free Press says that McClatchy exhibited strong signs of ineanity for several days previous to sef-destruction.